THE CASE OF MR. FOOTE.

He Still Remains at Fredericksburg.

General Sherman's Views as Reported by Rebel Refugees.

He Compares the Present to the Whiskey Rebellion.

Rebel Estimate of the Yankee Negroes.

One Southerner as Good as Ten Negroes,

The Case of Mr. Poote. PARTICULARS OF HIS ARREST. [From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 14.]

From Below Richmond.

RAILBOADS ACTIVE.

[From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 14.]

The Petersburg Express of yesterday understands that one or more casualities occurred on the lines the day before yesterday from the caving in of bombproofs, in consequence of the heavy and protracted rain storms of Menday and Tuesday nights.

The Yankees renewed the shelling of the Chesterfield betteries yesterday afternoon, and continued it with some severity. He invariably gains nothing by this practice, and no doubt receives much more than he gives, for the skilful artillerists manning our batteries are ever prompt to return the fire, and drop their shells with umarring precision into the enemy's breastworks. A number of heavy shells were also thrown along the snemy's lines on our left yesterday, and the bursting of many of them could be plainly seen from elevated positions in and around the city.

Grant's railroad trains are very busy running at present—for what purpose it is not known, except it be for earlying stores from City Point to the left wing and centre of his army. Every night and morning the puffing and blowing of the engines and the rattle of the cars can be distinctly heard in the city. Scouts report "all quiet," although there was a rumor at Petersburg that the enemy was endeavoring to advance his picket line in front of our right.

DAMAGE TO THE REREE, RAILBOADS.

front of our right.

DAMAGE TO THE REBEL RAILROADS.

(From the Danville Register.)

The heavy rains of yesterday washed down the trestle work on the Piedmont Railroad, between Recesville and Benaga, and between Greensbore and Sepinaw, so that trains cannot pass over that portion of the road. It will require several days to repair the damage done.

Mosby's Command at Work.

[From the Lynchburg Republican.]

A few days since Captain Bichards, of Mosby's command, with sixty-nine men, attacked, near Berry's forry, a force of one hundred and twenty Yankees, and in a close fight, without the loss of a man on his part, captured seven of the enemy, and killed and wounded between forty and fifty of them. The escape of Captain Bichards' men without loss is as remarkable as the execution which they inflicted upon the enemy, and shows the advantage of combined coolness and dash.

The Rebel Gen. D. H. Hill's Movements.
[From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 14.]
General D. H. Hill arrived in Charleston on the 1st, to report to General Beauregard. Both left on Monday on a special train for Montgomery, from whence they will sommunicate with General Hood.

special train for Montgomery, from whence they will sommunicate with General Hood.

The Robel Prisoners at Johnson's Island.
[From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 14.]

From Colonel M. I. Woods, of the Forty-sixth Alabama regiment, who has just returned from imprisonment in the North, in which he remained for wenty months, we learn that there are now in the prison camp on Johnson's Island three thousand Confederate officers and two hundred private soldiers. For the first six or eight months after Colonel Woods reached Johnson's Island the prisoners were treated well. Subsequently the setter, who was allowed to dispose of miscollaneous articles, including food, to the prisoners, was prohibited from selling to them anything but tobacco and stationery.

The prisoners were allowed to receive articles from friends for some time, but an order came about six months after the sutter's partial suspension, prohibiting the receipt of any articles of diet, except from within the Confederate lines, which was so irregular and rare that the restriction amounted almost to a total prohibition. Priends in the North were still permitted to send inferior articles of clothing, in case of necessity, and when a surgeon's certificate was obtained articles of diet might be introduced for the sick.

Many friends in Canada and Liverpool had been in the habit of sending articles of food and comfort, but the prohibition now included them; and food, which was the principal want of the prisoners, now became very scarce, and they were reduced to the smallest allowance. Great suffering has been the consequence. According to the schedule of the commineary general of the post the allowance to each prisoner was thirty-four and a half ounces of solid food per day; but, according to a tabular sistement made by the officers charged with the distribution, for one month the prisoners only resocieved twenty-eight and a half ounces per day. Thirty-eight ounces per day are considered the standard minimum amount of food necessary for the healthy condition of

formed that the first squad is on its way to Massachusetta."
Certainly the white loyalists of Massachusetta at wisely in taking great care of themselves, being that goed people are notoriously scarce; and there is not a black loyalist who comes from Savannah that will not save a white one from the perils of the field.

There is nothing, however, which more clearly proves that the war waged by the North is collapsing than the greater and greater proportion of negro troops lately appearing in their armies. Even the foreign white element has visibly declined within the past year; and they mean to subjugate these Confederate States mainly by means of negroes. The scheme is perhaps consistent enough with their speculative theory—that all men are created equal—and nothing ought to be more agreeable to us than that they should show their sincerity in that belief by testing it in this very way. If they do really subdue the confederacy with negro soldiers, they will have demonstrated their grand dogmathat the negro is as good as the white man, and a little better—and they will deserve to hold, possess and govern these fair lands forever.

We wish the enemy a full army of negros substitutes. There could be no better news than this, that the enemy is recruiting his army with Georgia negroes. Yankees will fight after a certain amount of training in camp; so will Dutchmen; but negroes, never. No race is more enable of discipline; no men can be brought to march in a straighter line, or dig deeper disches, or police a camp in better style. But we happen to know the negro race—it is not a fighting, conquering, military race—it never has been so in any country, in any time, in the faintest, most problematical degree. Never did negroes win bailtes—they never will. Discipline and training give tremendous odes on the side of those who have the fighting element in their composition; but, even carried to their highest degree, they will do absolutely nothing for men who have not that element. Negroes have nothing of the soldier in th

front the negro army of the North with a negro army of the South.

Bad Condition of Stonewall Jackson's Old Brigade.

[From the Bichmond Whig, Jan. 14.]

Not many days ago we called attention to the fact that the Stonewall Brigade was in almost a destitute condition as regards tents and articles of wearing apparel. We had hoped that the bare statement of this fact would have elicited many generous responses, especially from the wealthy citizens of the valley and Richmond. Such, we regret to say, was not the result of our appeal. Probably the article was overlooked. However, it was not entirely unproductive of good. As was to have been expected, a lady full of sympathy and kindly impulses responded promptly to our call. We have seen a letter addressed by General Terry, commanding the Stonewall Brigade, to Mrs. E. H. Gill, in which he returns, on the part of the brigade, his sincere thanks for a box of clothing sent by her. He says:—"If I had sent her a list of the articles of which we were in especial want, she could not have filled it more satisfactorily. I am proud to command troops who receive such tokens of sympathy, but still prouder that they deserve it. I trust that such may ever be the feeling of our people towards this giorious remnant of troe and gallant men."

We have also received from Colonel E. H. Gill, Superintendent of the Petersburg and Frience for intendent of the Petersburg and Frience for intendent of the Petersburg and Frience for intendent of the Petersburg and Friendent of the restricts and Friendent of the Petersburg and Friendent of the Petersburg and Friendent of the restricts of the proper of the prop

in They were said gallant men."

We have size received from Colonel E. H. Gill, Super-intendent of the Petersburg and Helmond Radroad, a check for two hundred deliars, drawn in favor of the mere that, which they have might beginning of a subscription sufficiently large to place the state of the most from the printing of a subscription sufficiently large to place the state of they most from the printing of a subscription sufficiently large to place the state of the most from the printing of a subscription sufficiently large to place the state of the most from the printing of a subscription sufficiently large to place the state of the printing of a subscription sufficiently large to place the state of the printing of the print

statement is wholly and maliciously false, and was got up with a view to sully the character of the deceased—Abram S. Brown—who was an estimable young man, and beloved and esteemed by a large circle of friends. The deceased was in no manner connected with the parties who assaulted the policeman; but, on the contrary, used every means in his power to save him from getting beat. He was in the act of stooping down to assist the policeman to get up from the ground, where he was lying, when the policeman drew a revolver and abot him. This will be testified to on the inquest.

F. A. O'BRIEN.
C. MONTROSE.

The Shooting of Robert Churchill.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I was one of the jury in the investigation at the Nineteenth precinct station house, before Coroner Collin on
Seturday last, and justice to myself and all parties concerned demands that I should make some statement
explaining the verdict as rendered and as published in

cerned demands that I should make some statement explaining the verdict as rendered and as published in your yeaterday's edition. The verdict stated that the jury "exonerated the officer from all blame, and considered the act perfectly justifiable." I objected at the time to any such verdict, for I could not see from the evidence that any use of deadly weapons was necessary under the circumstances, as the deceased was not armed, and there were three officers assisting in making the arrest.

Officer Fleming admitted before the jury that he frequently lost all recollection of an occurrence in cases of excitement, and the impression left on my mind was that he was in this condition at that time. My opinion was that there had been a useless and lavish destruction of homan life, which neither the circumstances of the arrest nor the character or offence of the deceased would justify. When it was found that I could not agree with the rest of the jury. I was asked by the Coroner to sign the verdict under protest; and supposing that this was my duty, and that the verdict would be thus qualified and thus published, I did so; but I wish it distinctly understood that I object to the verdict as rendered. While I have every reason to think that all connected in any way with the investigation discharged their duties conscientiously, I cannot satisfy my conscience that I have done my duty to the public without making this statement, and also suggesting that it is a matter which should have a more thorough investigation than is usually given to cases before a Coroner's jury. PATRICK KELLY, Yorkville.

New York, January 16, 1862.

Yesteriay Gustav Adolph Vorgiman was brought before Commissioner White, charged with forging a receipt of the Prussian government for \$16,000, upon which he received the money from the Bremen and Hamburg Rail-road Company. On his way from Chicago (where he was arrested) to this city, near Huntington, Pa., the accused jumped from the train when it was running at a speed of twenty miles an hour, expressing a determination to kill himself. He was much cut about the face and head, and otherwise injured, by the shock received in jumping off the cars, and it was in this condition he was brought before the Commissioner, who held him for examination.

The Mences Street Howards.—Coroner Wildey yes-terday held an inquest on the body of Edward Brennas, who died in the New York Hospital from the effects of injuries to the head, received during a fight with Hiland injuries to the head, received during a fight with Hiland A. Main, David Sullivan and John McFarland, at No. 31 Mercer street, on last Friday night, as previously reported. The testimony elicited was somewhat conflicting, but it appeared that the trouble, resulting in the fatal sensult, grow out of the fact that Hrennan, who was barkeeper in the drinking saloon, failed to promptly serve Main and his friends with liquor which had been called for. While a general fight was in progress between the parties ageneral fight was in progress between the parties and struck Brennan two or three times on the top of his head with it, causing injuries which terminated fatally the following night. The jury found "that Edward Brennan came to his death by mjuries to the head by blows with a bottle at the hands of Hiland A. Main, on the 13th day of January, 1885, at No. 31 Mercer arceet." Main was thereupon committed to the Tombs by the Coroner, to await his trial, and the principal witnesses were sent to the House of Detention. Deceased was forty years of age and a native of Ireland. He has left a widow and three children, who live in Greene street. The prisoner Main is twenty-two years of age and a native of Ireland. He has left a matter of this State. He Indicate that in using the beside on deceased he quiy acted in self-defense. BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Hocker Matter Up Again ing Communication from the City In-spector-Comptroller Brennan Protests against the New Gas Contracts-The

the instigation of the "Citizen's Association," as their subsequent acts in appointing an auditing committee plainly show, was to harden the employes on street cleaning in their determination to do no more work until paid their just dues, and the results are to be seen in the present condition of the streets, with the immonse accumulation of ashes and garbage overflowing the ordinary receptacles and filling the guiters.

I have been thus explicit in explaining the state of affairs to your honorable body, not only because I am daily in receipt of a mass of complaints of the non-removal of ashes, &c., but because, upon the perusal of the complaint of Mr. Heater, upon which the injunction referred to was issued, I find statements, founded either in the most gross ignorance of the powers of the city government or a perverse misrepresentation of facts.

The plain exposition I have above made of all the circumstances connected with plis matter cannot but convince your honorable body, as well as all right-minded and candid citizens, that the action of this department, in conjunction with his Honor the Mayor, the Comptroller, the Counsel to the Corporation and the City Chamberlain, has been incited only by motives of duty, in the discharge of which they had to choose between the public welfare and their fear of personal and official responsibility. Actuated by the first, they are willing to abide by the decision of their fellow citizens in regard to the latter.

While alluding to the motives of myself and the other officials interested in this matter, it would not, perhaps, be mappropriate to dwell upon the motives which seem to me to be apparent in the actions of those who desire to stand in the way of keeping the streets clean. It would request you to bear in mind that the method of paying for the work which has been objected to and restrained by them has been in operation since May last. Did they not fear as overwhelming rebuke from the citizens of our metropolis, had they attempted to interfere with the work during

of their fellow citizens as too ignorant and degraded to exercise the elective franchise, and to recommend, through their organ, The Citizen, that they be disfranchised.

But these virtuous gentlemen, who desire so anxiously to hold the reins of the city government, in order solely to "protect the Treasury," will find it politic to be less reckless in their choice of means to attain their ends. Sweeping assertions and wholesale charges, incapable of proof—persistent and malignant misrepresentations, vituperation and abuse—are not always the most certain means of success.

Who furnished poor Mr. Hecker with the "information" on which he based a "belief" sufficient to enable him to swear that most of the highest officials of the city government, together with the president of one of our largest banking institutions, connived at the perpetration of illegal and fraudulent sets and depredations upon the city treasury? Could not they, or at least could not the distinguished gentleman whose name appears as "of counsel" upon Mr. Hecker's complaint, have "informed" him that every act therein set forth as fraudulent or illegal, were, on the contrary, not only legal, but justified by the circumstances? Could he not have "informed" him of the resolutions of the Board of Health and the act of the Legislature herein previously referred to, giving full authority for those acts? Could he not have supplied him with better "information," than that which enabled him to swear that some one had offered and stood ready to make a contrast for cleaning the streets in accordance with the directions of the Legislature? If he could not furnish such "information," how is it that, being a taxpayer also, he did not himself make and swear to the complaint, in which Mr. Hecker has allowed himself to be used?

On Saturday last, however, the Supreme Court, by Hone, D. P. Ingraham, Justice, administered to these gottemen a well merited rebuke, by dissolving the injunction obtained by them, upon the ground that this department had full power and

A communication was received from Comptroller Frencan in relation to the revenue derived from manure and market rents. The amount recurved for manure

signs Ex-Judge Whiting and Ex-Re-corder Smith to Defend the Accused-Great Excitement in Court, &c.

Supreme Court-Circuit. Before Judge Barnard.

perties in this action are brokers, doing business in Wall street. According to the plaintiff's account he bought five \$100 bills on the Bank of New Orleans from the de-

was non-suited by the Court.

A QUESTION OF AUTHORITY.

Jan. 16.—Mary McHugh vs. the Board of Education.—
The plaintiff in this action was a school teacher in the primary department of Ward school No. 23, but was dismissed by the local trustees on some strivial gr und. The Board of Education, believing that it had appellite powers, reinstated the plaintiff; but the ward officers, not recognizing the superfority of the Board, refused her admittance to the school. An application for a mandamus was then made before Judge Sutherland, to compel the ward officers to respect the decision of the Board of Education, but the Court denied the motion on the ground that the plaintiff had her remedy at common law, and could sue the Board of Education for the amount of salary at any time.

The defence set was that the Board of Education had no power as an appellate body, and could not review the proceedings of the ward officers in a matter of this kind, and that therefore the defendant was not entitled to any salary since the date of her dismissal.

Judge Barnard took the points of the counsel, and announced that he would reserve his decision.

News from Central America. NICARAGUA.

We hear from Grey town, by way of the West Indies,

that the bar is still almost entirely closing up the harbor, so much so that even the small river boats of light draught which belong to the Transit Company cannot cross it. It is with the greatest difficulty, it is said, that the passengers for and from New York are sent across in small boats and cannoes.

GUATEMALA.

small boats and canoes.

GUATEMALA.

The House of Representatives began its seesions on the 24th of November. The President's message is a lengthy document, entering into the relations of Guatemala with foreign countries, and the material and intellectual progress visible within the limits of the republic. The expressions of the President in regard to the Spanish-Peruvian question are wise and guarded, showing sympathy for the sister republic, but at the same time not forgetting the friendship existing between Guatemala and Spain.

Principally interesting is the part of the message referring to [the neighboring empire of Mexico, and the relations of Guatemaia and Central America in general with the same. The President acknowledges that he is glad an able and firm government has been established in Mexico, and that it is necessary for Central America to come in very close contact with it; but he repudlates the idea of a formal americation, with the abendomment of the republican form of government and of their zovereignty, as neither necessary nor desired by him or his people.

SALVADOR.

The elections for President of the republic and for Congress have aiready begun. The belief is generally entertained that the present provisional President, Sr. Duenas, will be re-elected by a large majority. The country's prosperity is progressing favorably.

The forthcoming oution crop is valued at \$1,000,000; and the fair of San Miguel, beld on Novomber 21, by the great activity and the abundance of money, gave a proof of the sound condition of agriculture and commerce.

NEWS FROM NEW GRANNDA.

From Cartingena we learn that a new revolutionary movement broke out on the 11th of December, ending movements once out the risk of becomes, continued favorably for the opposition party. The President (Nieto) sent in his resignation to the Assembly, and this holy cleeted Dr. Nogoren as his unceasor of fateries. The elections for President in the ensuing term were annuled, and it is doubtlegit new elections will take place. Order and transpoility have been reserved.

THE GULF.

SALES AT ARCTICUL.

Arrival of the Steamship Morning Star.

CHANGES OF COMMAND

ORGANIZATION OF A RESERVE CORPS.

Our New Orleans Corresponden

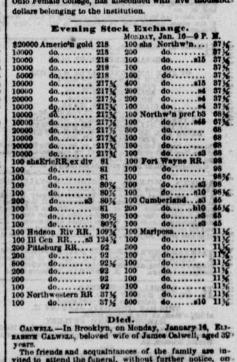
OF COMMAND. ain McComas, his Adjutant General.

The first payment made in the field was to the Eigh

The steamer Missouri, from New Orleans on the 8th

By the arrival of the steamship Monteguma, Captain-Hamshaw, at this port yesterday, we received files of papers from the West Indies dated at Kingston, Jamaica,

CINGNEAT, Jan. 16, 1865.
The Gasette says that Mr. Baldwin, treasurer of the dollars belonging to the institution.



years.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock, from her late residence, No. 198 Fort Green place, Brooklyn.

[For Other Deaths See Second Page.]

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, &C., CURRD WITH-out pain by Dr. RICE, 88 Bowery. RICE'S Annihila-tor cures Corns Bunions, &c. By mail 50 cents.

Only pain by Dr. RICE. SS Rowers. RICES Annihilator cures Corns Bunions, &c. By mail 60 cents.

Dr. J. H. Schirpock, Or Priff. ADELPHIA, CORDIdially invites all who are suffering from any diseases of
the respiratory organs, incituding those of the Laung, Lives
and Stormech, to call on him. He makes no charge for advice or ordinary examinations, but for a thorough examination with the respirameter his terms are three collars. Dr.
Schenek is the originator and proprietor of that justly popular medicine known as "Scheuck's Pulmonary consumption when
it had assumed its most formisable aspect, and when speedy
death appeared to be inevitable. His physicians proncutoed his case incurable, when he contacenced the twa of this
simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in
very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended: for all the asymptoms quickly disappeared, and
his present weight is more than two hundred pounds.
Dr. Schenek has been equally successful in the treatment of others similarly afficied. Since his recovery
he has a devoted his attention erclusively to the curof consumption and the diseases which are usually
complicated with hi, and the cures effected by he
medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful.
This Syrup is a safe remedy; it contains no mineral protoand no violent drug of any kind. Hence it cannot jossess nocomplicated with his, and the cures effected by he
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successionally and healing effects on the large life saluenables the system to throw off the disease. In short, it it
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List of firm Variety. The payment of the check has been stopped at the Treasury for 5 100.83 and a Been plus list of firm Variety. The payment of the check has been stopped at the Treasury office. A Blasting reward with us take the Treasuring the same to HI Sullivan street.